



GEORGE AND SARAH ANN CARLILE DAYBELL
(continued) 1852 to 1934



George was born Aug 2, 1852 at Pointon, Lincolnshire, England to Finity and Mary(Draper) Daybell.

Sarah Ann was Born Sept. 15, 1859 in Provo, Utah. The daughter of James and Emily Ann (Giles) Carlile. The family had excepted the Gospel of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in England and came to Utah. They were some of the first settlers in Provo Valley (now known as Heber City, Wasatch County). Sarah Ann was 6 Weeks old when they got to Heber. She was the 1st white child to enter the valley.

George received most of his schooling in England.

They were married Nov. 16, 1876 in Salt Lake City at the Endowment House and made their home in Charleston, Wasatch County in the house George built.

They were compassionate people and helped those in need of a job or a home.

The first Bishop of charleston was N. C. Murdock in 1877 for 24 years. He discouraged extravagance, and continually preached "not what you want, but what is needful."

The 2nd Bishop was George's brother William from Feb. 17, 1901 to Nov. 7, 1904. When Bishop John M. Ritchie became Bishop. (32 Years)

Their 1st son, George William was born Dec. 7, 1877. Franklin Giles born Mar. 15, 1880, he didn't get to stay with them long, he died Jan. 31, 1883. At this time there was a real bad epidemic of Diphtheria in Charleston, 23 children died. George's brother, William had a 9 week old baby (James Finity) die of the disease Sept. 25, 1882, which lasted 2 months in there home.

Robert was born Nov. 15, 1882 and Frederick born Dec. 25, 1885.

The Daybell's sponsored the George andrews family, converts in England to come. they lived with them until they got work in Brigham, Utah.

A young girl was given a home with the Daybell family. She came to them with dirty cloths and before they could take her in, she had to be bathed and deloused. Sarah Ann soaked her hair in

1. The first part of the report is a general description of the project and its objectives.

2. The second part of the report is a detailed description of the methodology used in the study.

3. The third part of the report is a discussion of the results of the study and their implications.

4. The fourth part of the report is a conclusion and a list of references.

5. The fifth part of the report is a list of appendices.

6. The sixth part of the report is a list of figures and tables.

7. The seventh part of the report is a list of abbreviations and acronyms.

8. The eighth part of the report is a list of acknowledgments.

9. The ninth part of the report is a list of footnotes.

10. The tenth part of the report is a list of references.

11. The eleventh part of the report is a list of appendices.

12. The twelfth part of the report is a list of figures and tables.

13. The thirteenth part of the report is a list of abbreviations and acronyms.

kerosine and took an fine comb and combed the lice from her hair onto a paper, which they burned. The girl lived with them until there was another place for her.

George owned 100 acres of ground and built a creamery by Dry Creek. In 1894 George and Joseph R. Murdock built a larger creamery because the need was so great. They called it. "The Charleston Co-operative Creamery". The business grew rapidly until they had 7 wagons of milk brought in 10 gallon cans from local farms. They sold butter, Cheese and other products as far away as California and into the Eastern Markets. The company gave the town \$2,700.00 to build a railroad station. The 1st train arrived Sept. 6, 1899.

George's motto was "Do it well or not at all."

In 1897 they built a modern house considered on of the finest in the entire county. It was made of red sandstone hauled from the quarry in Lake Creek. At this time they were doing good. They also built and improved barns, fences and out buildings. He was a prominent owner and breeder of fine cotswool sheep and thoroughbred short horned cattle. He and his sons were known as the, "George Daybell and Sons Valley Stock Company. They had a branding iron, a small "D" in 1899 and in 1912 they registered a crows foot branding iron.

George was also a director of the General Store. He was a member of the Democratic Party, President of the Town Board, Road Supervisor, and School Trustee for many years. County comissioner for 3 years.

One time their son Robert was away from home and made camp under a tree. During the night he had a strong impression he should move camp, which he did. Soon after the tree was struck with lightening. When he returned home, his mother said, she had got up and prayed for him. They knew her prayers had been answered.

George William (G. W.) was the first to get married, to Phebe Albertina North Nov. 2 1898. Their first son died. Two girls Inez, Rhea and a son Russell. His wife Phebe was the owner of the, "Daybell Millinery Shop". She made the hats for her shop.

G. W. was called on a mission to England Feb. 27, 1910. Russell was 2 1/2 years old. While he was gone his wife Phebe died April 23, 1910 of an Infection.

George and Sarah Ann took the children to raise to maturity.

Robert married George William's wives sister, Martha Almira North, Sept. 13, 1905. They had 7 children. Verda, Bernice, Eva, Lavar, Theo, Kieth and Harold. (To be continued later).

Frederick married Josie Turner Feb. 10, 1908. They had one Child, Eileen, and she married Stanley Chester Burton, they have

3 children.

George William (G. W.) married his 2nd wife Mona Hansen June 4, 1913.

Sarah Ann was a counselor in the Relief Society and a zealous worker in the L. D. S. Church. She made burial cloths and dressed the dead.

The boys worked with their father until he died Aug 4, 1913. They were putting up hay from the field. George was raking the hay from the side of the Haystack. When a deadly bolt of lightening struck him with a deafening crash. His 7 year old granddaughter (Inez) was thrown to the ground, but not injured. Parley McAfee was knocked from the stack and dazed by the shock. Robert was coming with a bullrake load of hay and was looking at his father when it struck. Robert ran to him, his body was limp and no sign of life, he mounted his horse and rode to the store, about 3 quarters of a mile away, to tell his brother George William and call Dr. Hatch to come, but he could do nothing. The lightening had struck him in the back of the head and passed down the spine scorching his back and hips, down his legs and into the ground. His cloths were torn to pieces, as was his panama hat.

George was always a happy person, a loving husband, father, grandfather and friend and was missed very much. He was 61 years old. This left Sarah Ann to raise the children alone.

During the 1st world war wool was a high price and they did well. After the war wool prices went down. One year it was only half the price, so they didn't sell, and the price went down the next year to almost nothing, so they lost a lot.

Rhea died March 29, 1921 of measles.

George William had a house built for his mother in Provo and she and Inez and Russell went there to live. (Inez Married Jesse Meldrum June 19, 1926. Russell married Merle Thomas April 16, 1930.

George William Sold out in Charleston and went to live in Provo. After a few years he built a house in Provo. His family lived in it over one year before his wife Mona died Oct. 30, 1929 leaving 2 children, Paul 13 and Ora 10 years old. (Paul Married Mary Stander Oct. 4, 1940. Ora married David Earl Burton Aug. 5, 1940).

Sarah Ann was 75 years old, but she helped raise the children. They moved to Salt Lake. Sarah Ann died Aug 6, 1934 of a heart attack at the age of 75. While visiting her sister Emily Barzee. Her funeral was held in Charleston under their direction of the same bishop, John M. Ritchie as her husband George 21 years earlier. At the time of her death she had 3 children, 10 grandchildren and 7 greatgrandchildren. She was buried in the Charleston lower Cemetery beside her Husband. (It has one of the largest head stones).